

*With the Compliments of the  
Medical Officer of Health*

# BOROUGH OF GOOLE



## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Senior Public Health Inspector

1959



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# Public Health Officers

\* \* \* \*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
DEPUTY PORT MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE  
HULL AND GOOLE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY  
S. KENNAUGH APPLETON, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M.  
Divisional Health Department,  
6/7 Belgravia, Goole. Tel. Goole 936

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR R. O. BLACK.  
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary  
Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.  
  
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of  
Meat and Other Foods.  
  
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector.

DEPUTY SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
D. H. HIBBERT.  
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary  
Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.  
  
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat  
and Other Foods.

CLERK ... ... Mrs. M. P. SCOTT.  
Public Health Inspector's Office,  
Municipal Offices,  
Stanhope Street, Goole.  
Tel. Goole 221/2

Public Health Department,  
Municipal Offices,  
Stanhope Street,  
Goole.

To THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF GOOLE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Thirteenth Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Goole and the work of the Public Health Department during 1959. The first Annual Report for the township was published for the year 1875, which makes this one the 85th in the series.

These Reports have been presented by your Medical Officers of Health as follows:—

1875—1878	H. Franklin Parsons, M.D.
1879—1901	J. Mitchell Wilson, M.D., S.Sc. Cert.
1902—1946	Alexander M. Erskine, M.D., D.P.H.
1947—1959	S. Kennaugh Appleton, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M.

### **VITAL STATISTICS :**

318 live births were registered; 10 less than in 1958. This gives a Birth Rate of 16.3 per 1,000 population and, by the application of the Comparability Factor, an Adjusted Birth Rate of 15.8. It compares favourably with the County figure of 16.1. The National figure is 16.5. There were 6 still births notified and 16 of all births were illegitimate.

217 deaths were registered giving a Crude Death Rate of 11.1 per 1,000 population and an Adjusted Rate of 12.0.

An analysis shows that 7 of the deaths in St. John's Hospital were patients who would previously have been registered as non-residents.

The Local Death Rate calculated after deducting these institutional deaths is 10.8.

10 deaths occurred under the age of one year; 8 occurred in the first 6 months of life and 5 of them in the first week. The Infant Mortality Rate was 31.4. The County Rate was 24.0 and the National Rate was 22.0.

After twelve clear years there was one death from maternal causes.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASE :**

542 cases of notifiable infectious disease occurred in 1959. 483 of them being measles which occurred in the early part of the year.

### **PROTECTIVE PROCEDURES:**

Adequate protective measures against infection with certain serious diseases continues to be available free through Welfare Centres and General Practitioners. These are diphtheria, whooping



cough, poliomyelitis, smallpox, tetanus (lock-jaw) and, for selected children and contacts, tuberculosis. The response is fairly good but could be better and it requires continuous personal health education and periodic public propaganda to maintain the present levels.

Sufficient vaccine became available in 1959 to vaccinate all those registered for vaccination against poliomyelitis. The scheme has now been extended to all those under the age of 40 years.

#### **FOOD POISONING:**

An unusual incident, fortunately not serious, occurred in December. A message was received from a school that a number of children had been taken ill and it was thought that the school dinner was the cause. A child welfare clinic was in session nearby so the children were seen immediately by a School Medical Officer, and also questioned by the Senior Public Health Inspector. The children complained of nausea but were not very ill and recovered rapidly. Not all of them had partaken of the school dinner. All of them, however, had tasted some cocoa-butter used as an exhibit in a geography lesson. This cocoa-butter which had been supplied by a firm about one year ago as part of a demonstration of cocoa bean products was found to be rancid and obviously the cause of the nausea. Doubtless the effect was enhanced by mass suggestion. Trivial though this incident was it emphasises the importance of speed in bringing the investigation of suspected food poisoning to a successful conclusion.

Too often the trail is cold before the health officers have a chance to investigate. Four other cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during the year. In one a pathogenic organism was isolated, one refused to co-operate and two were rediagnosed as due to other causes. But in each case notification was too late to incriminate any food which might have been at fault.

Numerous cases of colic with vomiting and diarrhoea occur each year and undoubtedly some of these are true food poisonings. But the victims say with resignation and more truth than they realise, "It must have been something I ate", and they wait 24 hours to see if they recover before seeking medical advice. Doctors may be slow in notifying their suspicions and have been known to await laboratory confirmation. Thus an opportunity to trace contaminated food to its source is lost.

#### **ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:**

I would particularly draw your attention to the significant report by the Senior Public Health Inspector and his comments on the necessity of reducing domestic smoke, which I fully support. I hope that Members of the Council will become as enthusiastic for clean air as they are for clean food and pure water.

#### **HOOK DRAIN:**

"Open portion of Hook drain very foul". "The Hook drain was in an offensive state." So said the County Medical Officer in his Survey of the Goole Urban District in 1900 and a great variety of people have been saying much the same for the last 59 years. Now that the discharge of sewage into the Hook drain from the

Rural District had ceased, it is surely the time for dealing adequately and permanently with this menace within the Borough.

In conclusion I wish to record my appreciation of the continued support during the year of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Staffs of the Public Health Department and Divisional Health Office, and the Voluntary Workers at the Clinic.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

S. KENNAUGH APPLETON,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1960.

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

\* \* \* \*

Goole is the most inland and one of the busiest and important of the East Coast Ports, being situated on the navigable and tidal portion of the Yorkshire Ouse about fifty miles from the sea. It is located in the flat alluvial plain of the vale of York, at the extreme eastern portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

It lies at a lower level than the waters of the ordinary tides which are prevented from overflowing by artificially raised banks. The general level of the town is eight to twelve feet above sea level.

The sub-soil consists of alluvial deposit or warp, which is naturally damp. Below the warp, at a depth of about six feet, is a layer of peat which varies in thickness from less than one foot to more than six feet in different parts of the town. Immediately below the peat is a layer of laminated clay which is generally covered with a thin bed of sand.

Although Goole Borough has an area of only 1,267 acres it is the market town for a large agricultural district being entirely surrounded by the Goole Rural District with an area of over 38,000 acres. Its next nearest neighbour is the Howden Rural District across the river Ouse in the East Riding of Yorkshire, from whence it also attracts trade.

Together with an extensive coastal trade the port has important commercial dealings with the continental and Baltic ports. The export of coal produced in the South Yorkshire Coalfield and the import and export of general merchandise being the life-blood of the town. The majority of the working population find their livelihood in shipping, shipbuilding and repairing, engineering, milling, malting, fertiliser, fibre-glass and dextrine manufacture, wholesale clothing, agriculture, and their ancillary trades. The Corporation own the water undertaking, market hall, cattle market, slaughterhouse, library, parks and public gardens, public baths, and a pleasure ground for outdoor athletic pursuits. The Corporation owns 1887 dwellings and has made provision for the building of another three hundred but these plans have not yet come to fruition due to a series of frustrating delays. Every house has an adequate supply of pure water and the town is now entirely on the water carriage system. The state of employment is very good and this is reflected in the general well being of the people. With few exceptions all streets both front and back have been properly made up and adopted by the local authority. Goole can be truly described as a clean and well administered small town, with reasonable amenities and pleasant rural surroundings despite the very flat nature of the country side which is said to resemble the flat parts of the Netherlands.



THE HEALTH OF GOOLE DURING 1959

\* \* \* \*

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres 1,267.

Rateable Value £216,107.

Product of a Penny Rate £750 (estimated).

Number of houses inhabited 6,254 (Mid-Yearly) which includes 174 houses and shops.

Population. Registrar-General's Estimates, Mid-Yearly 19,500.

1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
19,520	19,420	19,340	19,400	19,410	19,360	19,330	19,060
1950							
19,470							

BIRTHS 1950 — 1959

(Comparability Factor 1958 — 0.97)

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Totals.		Total. M. & F.	Rate per 1,000
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1959	144	159	12	3	156	162	318	16.3
1958	164	148	9	7	173	155	328	16.8
1957	169	157	9	2	178	159	337	17.4
1956	154	158	5	8	159	166	325	16.8
1955	140	153	6	9	146	162	308	15.9
1954	142	151	6	4	148	155	303	15.6
1953	162	154	7	4	169	158	327	16.9
1952	203	139	7	7	210	146	356	18.4
1951	140	149	9	11	149	160	309	16.2
1950	175	133	10	6	185	139	324	16.6

STILL BIRTHS.

1959 — 20.3 per 1,000 Births (live and still)

1959	2	3	0	1	2	4	6	18.5
1958	8	3	0	0	8	3	11	32.4
1957	3	4	0	0	3	4	7	20.3
1956	2	2	0	0	2	2	4	12.2
1955	4	6	0	0	4	6	10	31.4
1954	5	4	1	0	6	4	10	31.9
1953	3	5	0	0	3	5	8	23.9
1952	3	4	0	0	3	4	7	19.3
1951	9	3	0	0	9	3	12	37.4
1950	5	4	1	0	6	4	10	29.9

# MARRIAGES 1950-59

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	No. of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.
1959	147	15.7	1954	178	18.3
1958	171	17.3	1953	207	21.3
1957	218	22.4	1952	201	20.8
1956	186	19.2	1951	201	21.1
1955	205	21.1	1950	194	19.9

# DEATHS 1951 - 59

(Comparability Factor 1958 — 1.08)

Year.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate.	Year.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate.
*(1959	122	88	210	10.8)	*(1955	128	106	234	12.2)
1959	127	90	217	11.1	1955	151	137	288	14.8
*(1958	102	114	216	11.1)	*(1954	143	121	264	13.6)
1958	123	127	250	12.8	1954	198	150	348	17.9
*(1957	120	85	205	10.6)	*(1953	130	105	235	12.1)
1957	165	108	273	14.1	1953	190	147	337	17.4
*(1956	129	102	231	11.9)	1952	133	94	227	11.7
1956	163	134	297	15.4	1951	164	104	268	14.1

\* Locally amended death rate after deduction of the deaths of persons in St. John's Hospital not previously regarded as residents of the Borough.

The death rate for the Borough when corrected by the Comparability Factor of 1.08 is 12.0 per 1,000 of population.

# CAUSES OF DEATH.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	1	0	1
Tuberculosis, other	...	1	0	1
Meningococcal infections	...	0	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	3	4	7
" " , lung, bronchus	...	8	2	10
" " , uterus	...	—	1	1
" " , breast	...	1	4	5
Other malignant neoplasms	...	15	9	24
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	25	16	41
Coronary disease, angina	...	27	9	36
Hypertension with heart disease	...	1	2	3
Other heart disease	...	4	7	11
Other circulatory disease	...	9	14	23
Influenza	...	1	1	2
Pneumonia	...	2	0	2
Bronchitis	...	10	5	15
Gastritis, enteritis	...	0	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth	...	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	...	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	8	6	14
Motor vehicle accidents	...	1	0	1
All other accidents	...	6	3	9
Suicide	...	0	1	1
Total		127	90	217

MATERNAL MORTALITY 1950-59

Year	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 Total Births	3.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1950-59

Year.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate	Year.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate.
1959	5	5	10	31.4	1954	4	7	11	36.3
1958	1	3	4	12.2	1953	5	8	13	39.8
1957	4	4	8	23.7	1952	8	5	13	36.5
1956	3	2	5	15.4	1951	5	4	9	29.1
1955	7	3	10	32.5	1950	11	7	18	55.6

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total
Broncho-pneumonia	...									1		1
Bronchitis	...							1				1
Prematurity	...	4										4
Congenital heart disease	...					1						1
Meningitis	...									1		1
Birth injury	...	1										1
Fibro-cystic disease of lungs	...								1			1
Total	...	...	...	5		1		1	1	2		10

## TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1959

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-34	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
35-44	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
55-64	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65- +	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	11	2	1	0	1	0	1	0

### Comparative Figures.

Year.	New Cases.	Deaths.	Rate.	Year.	New Cases.	Deaths.	Rate.
1959	14	2	0.10				
1958	5	5	0.25	1947	29	12	0.63
1957	7	0	0	1946	26	8	0.42
1956	6	2	0.1	1945	21	11	0.61
1955	15	5	0.26	1944	19	9	0.50
1954	15	2	0.10	1943	16	16	0.91
1953	20	4	0.21	1942	24	13	0.71
1952	13	4	0.21	1941	21	12	0.65
1951	28	6	0.31	1931	79	31	1.62
1950	21	4	0.20	1921	37	27	1.39
1949	21	11	0.56	1911	—	26	1.28
1948	30	10	0.61	1901	—	28	1.69

### TOTAL CASES ON REGISTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary	74	46	120
Non-Pulmonary	8	13	21
	82	59	141

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

During 1959 action was taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, and the National Assistance Act, 1948, with regard to one woman, aged 71 years, who was aged and infirm and living in insanitary conditions. She was admitted to St. John's Hospital.



# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1959

## NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED

	at all ages	ACCORDING TO AGE						
		Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	Over 64
Food Poisoning	2						1	1
Dysentery	1							1
Scarlet Fever	31		8	22	1			
Respiratory Tuberculosis	13			1	3	4	2	3
Other Tuberculosis	1					1		
Measles	483	19	253	209	1	1		
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	1						
Acute Primary Pneumonia	9	1		3		1	2	2
Whooping Cough	1	1						
Total	542	22	261	235	5	7	5	7

**GOOLE BOROUGH**  
**PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1959**  
Based on Registrar-General's Figures.

	Goole Borough	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales (Provisional figures).
<b>BIRTH RATE</b> (per 1,000 estimated population)...	16.3	16.1	16.5	16.5
<b>DEATH RATES</b> (all per 1,000 estimated population)				
All Causes (Crude D.R.) ...	11.1 (10.8)	12.4	11.6	11.6
Infective and Parasitic Diseases* ... ..	0.05	0.04	0.04	**
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.08
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
Respiratory Diseases † (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ... ..	0.97 (0.97)	1.55	1.44	**
Cancer ... ..	2.51 (2.41)	2.12	1.99	2.12
Heart & Circulatory Diseases ‡ ...	3.74 (3.59)	4.68	4.31	**
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... ..	2.10 (1.95)	1.96	1.81	**
<b>INFANT MORTALITY</b> (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births) ... ..	31.4	24.0	24.0	22.0
<b>STILLBIRTHS</b> ... ..	18.5	19.7	20.4	20.7
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY</b> (Deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)	3.09	0.41	0.36	0.38

\* Combined death rate from syphilitic disease, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases.

† Combined death rate from bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

‡ Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system.

\*\* Figures not available.

Figures in brackets give the rates after deducting deaths in St. John's Hospital of patients not normally resident in Goole Borough.

## WEST RIDING COUNTY DIVISIONAL HEALTH SERVICES IN GOOLE 1959

The Public Health Nursing Staff in this Division no longer works according to County Districts boundaries. Most of the figures in the following summaries refer to Goole Borough but it should be noted in certain cases that the figures are those for the Borough and Rural District combined, or for Division No. 10 as a whole.

### 1. BIRTHS.

Live Births	...	...	...	...	318
Still-births	...	...	...	...	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	16
Males	...	...	...	...	156
Females	...	...	...	...	162

### 2. PREMATURE BABIES. Babies weighing 5½lbs. or less at birth.

				Live.	Still-born.
(i) Born at home	...	...	...	14	1
(ii) Born in hospital	...	...	...	7	2
				—	—
				21	3
				—	—

### 3. HEALTH VISITING (for Division No. 10 as a whole).

	1st Visits.	Other Visits.	Total.
Expectant mothers	275	535	810
Children under 1 year	682	6471	7153
„ between 1 and 5 years	—	5818	5818
Other cases	—	3246	3246
Ineffective visits	247	1096	1343
	—	—	—
Total	1,204	17,166	18,370

### 4. CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

(a) Total number of children under 5 years of age who first attended the Clinics during the year, and who at the date of their first attendance were :—

(i) under 1 year	...	...	...	...	333
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended the Clinics during the year and who at the end of the year were :—

(i) under 1 year	...	...	...	...	229
(ii) over 1 year	...	...	...	...	297

These attendance figures include 39 children from the Goole Rural District, and 3 from the East Riding who made 273 visits.

Number of Sessions held:—

Bartholomew Avenue	...	...	...	48
Total attendance	...	...	...	2982
Average per session	...	...	...	62.1
Old Goole	...	...	...	50
Total attendance	...	...	...	721
Average per session	...	...	...	14.4
Total attendance in 1959				<hr/> 3703 <hr/>

5. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

PHYSIOTHERAPY SESSIONS :—

Number of cases for exercises :—

Pre-School	...	...	—
School	...	...	5

Total number of attendances :—

Pre-School	...	...	—
School	...	...	49

Number of cases for ultra-violet light ... .. 1

Total number of attendances ... .. 23

PAEDIATRIC.

Number of individual patients seen :—

Pre-School	...	...	27
School	...	...	55

Total number of attendances :—

Pre-School	...	...	50
School	...	...	91

SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of new cases	...	...	...	13
Total cases	...	...	...	23

COUNTY OCULIST.

Number of cases seen	...	...	...	518
Number for whom spectacles prescribed	...	...	...	246

SCHOOL CLINICS AND MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of attendances at Clinic	...	...	1714
Number of children inspected in school by doctors	...	...	1360
Number of examinations by nurses	...	...	7273



The following defects were found at Medical Inspections :	Requiring treatment.	For observ- ation.
Skin ... ..	14	3
Verminous heads ... ..	108	0
Vision ... ..	41	78
Other eye conditions ... ..	1	5
Hearing ... ..	—	2
Other ear defects ... ..	64	8
Nose and throat ... ..	12	19
Speech ... ..	5	23
Cervical glands ... ..	7	10
Heart and circulation ... ..	—	8
Lungs ... ..	2	14
Developmental ... ..	7	1
Orthopaedic ... ..	12	12
Nervous system ... ..	3	6
Psychological ... ..	17	9
Other conditions ... ..	4	5

#### EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL CHILDREN.

Primary mental testing ... ..	23
Re-examinations ... ..	24
Pre-school age (informal) ... ..	1
Reported to M.D. Authority as ineducable ... ..	0
Reported to M.D.A. for supervision ... ..	14
Recommended for special residential school ... ..	14
Attending special residential schools ... ..	9

#### SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE (Division No. 10 as a whole)

Number inspected ... ..	3012
Requiring treatment ... ..	2603
Offered treatment ... ..	1464
Treated ... ..	1169

### 6. MIDWIFERY.

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Divisional Office is still operating the Bed Booking Bureau for the Goole Maternity Home and therefore, mothers from the East Riding also attend the Goole Clinic. The table below gives the number of attendances, number of first attendances and the number of expectant mothers attending the Clinic, whether institutional or domiciliary bookings.

Area.	New Cases.	Total Visits.	Number of Women Attending.
Goole B. ...	142	798	171
Goole R. ...	12	74	23
East Riding ...	14	97	22
Other W.R.C.C. ...	1	1	1
Total ...	169	970	217
Average per session ...	3.4	19.8	4.4

A Mothercraft and Relaxation Exercise Class for expectant mothers is held weekly in the Goole Clinic and 460 attendances were made.

## MOTHERS CONFINED IN HOSPITAL.

Goole Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	86
Leeds Maternity Hospitals		...	...	...	2
Wakefield Maternity Hospitals		...	...	...	11
Other	...	...	...	...	10
Total					109

The figure given for Goole Maternity Home does not include mothers who normally do not reside in Goole.

There were 208 domiciliary confinements in Goole.

The following is a summary of the work of the Midwives but due to overlapping of Midwives' districts and district boundaries the figures are for the Division as a whole.

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	441
Number of visits	...	...	...	...	14701
Number of cases where Gas and Air administered	...	...	...	...	332
Number of Midwives	...	...	...	...	9
Number of Midwives qualified to administer Gas and Air	...	...	...	...	9

### 7. HOME NURSING (for Division No. 10 as a whole).

Number of cases booked during the year	...	...	609
Number of visits made during the year	...	...	13236

### 8. HOME HELPS.

Home Helps attended the following cases in Goole.

Maternity	...	...	...	...	17
Chronic Sick (over 65)		...	...	...	161
Chronic Sick (under 65)		...	...	...	25
Others	...	...	...	...	41
Total					247

A total of 55,153 hours was worked by the home helps in the Division.

### 9. VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

Valuable assistance has again been given in a voluntary capacity at the Bartholomew Clinic by Mrs. A. E. Smith and her Committee.

Their services are greatly appreciated.

### 10. MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

The Unit visited Goole during 1959.

Number examined	...	...	2645
Number of abnormalities found	...	...	39

### 11. MENTAL HEALTH.

#### (a) Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-1938.

The number of mentally defective persons under supervision at the end of 1959 was as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under Guardianship	...	0	0
Under Statutory Supervision	37	26	63
Under Voluntary Supervision	2	1	3

(b) Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890-1930.

Admissions to Mental Hospitals by the Duly Authorised Officer during 1959 were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Voluntary patients ... ..	10	7	17
Informal patients ... ..	2	6	8
By "Three Day" Order ... ..	3	3	6
By Summary Reception Order ...	1	5	6
Section 21 ... ..	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	16	21	37
	—	—	—

12. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA—during 1959.

Number of completed injections:—

Children under 5 years	...	...	258
Children over 5 years	...	...	10
			—
Total	...	...	268
Booster doses	...	...	106
			—
Total	...	...	374

Total number of children under 15 years of age who have been immunised up to 31st December, 1959:—

Age—years	0-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	under 15 Total
Number	201	843	1746	1605	4395
Percentage	64.9%		93.1%		84.5%

13. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

Age	under 6 months	6-12 mths.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	Total
Number (1959)	76	142	36	24	4	282
Number any time up to 31st Dec. 1959	—	85	435			520

14. B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(13 years of age).

Number of acceptances in 1959	...	297 (69%)
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Tests :		
Positive (not requiring vaccination)	...	42 (14.5%)
Negative (requiring vaccination)	...	249 (85.5%)
Number vaccinated with B.C.G. in 1959	...	249
Number re-tested after 12 months	...	153
Total number of children vaccinated up to 31st December, 1959	...	1042

15. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

Total registered	...	5526
Vaccinations completed	...	5489
Booster doses	...	3765

## PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION No. 10.

The County Districts forming Division No. 10, are:—

Goole Borough.	Selby Urban.
Goole Rural.	Selby Rural.
Area of the Division (in acres)	... 76,692.
Population (estimated mid-1959)	... 45,620

### Divisional Staff:

Divisional Medical Officer and  
Divisional School Medical Officer.

S. KENNAUGH APPLETON, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Assistant County Medical Officers  
and School Medical Officers.

EILEEN M. R. BELL-SYER, M.B., B.S.

MURIEL J. LOWE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.

School Dental Officer.

P. F. A. ELTOME, L.D.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Mrs. B. BEAL; Miss H. BRYANT; Miss D. M. BUTLER;  
Miss J. DAVIS; Mrs. M. DODSON; Mrs. M. HARGREAVES;  
Mrs. M. KELLY; Mrs. L. PRATT; Miss A. RIDSDALE.

Home Nurses :

Miss P. K. AGER; Mrs. S. CLAYBOURN; Mrs. W. E. DUFFIN;  
Mrs. L. A. POLLARD; Mrs. J. SAWDON; Miss M. WHITTAKER.

Domiciliary Midwives :

Mrs. E. BALLANCE; Miss I. CAMPBELL; Mrs. M. BEDFORD;  
Mrs. M. E. HORNSHAW; Mrs. L. KITCHEN;  
Miss J. STEPHENSON; Miss A. TOLSON; Miss E. WHITLEY.

Mental Health :

Mrs. M. MYERS (Social Worker, Divisions 10 and 12).

Snaith Group Training Centre :

Miss E. SMITH; Mrs. A. ALVEY; Miss C. S. LOGAN

Physiotherapy :

Miss E. ALDERSON (part-time).

Speech Therapy :

Miss K. WADE (Divisions 10, 12 and 11).

Duly Authorised Officer :

Mr. T. G. FOSTER.

Clerical :

Senior Clerk : Mr. R. TOWELL.

Deputy Senior Clerk: Mr. H. DODSON.

Miss S. L. BRAMHAM; Mrs. B. BUCKLE; Miss F. A. CAMPBELL;  
Mr. J. LAWTON; Mr. G. N. NOWILL; Miss J. E. SMAJE.



**W.R.C.C. CLINICS IN GOOLE.**  
(30.6.60)

**(a) Bartholomew Avenue Public Health Centre.**

MONDAY 10—12 : MINOR AILMENTS.

SUNLIGHT.

2—4 : MOTHERCRAFT CLASS.

TUESDAY 10—12 : PAEDIATRIC CLINIC Dr. R. J. Pugh.  
(2nd & 4th)

2—4 : CHILD WELFARE. ... Dr. M. J. Lowe.

WEDNESDAY 10—12 : MINOR AILMENTS.

10—12: SPEECH THERAPY

2—4: SPEECH THERAPY

THURSDAY 10—12 SUNLIGHT.

FRIDAY 10—12 : SCHOOL CLINIC. ... Dr. M. J. Lowe.

1-30—4 : MATERNITY CLINIC. ... Dr. M. J. Lowe.

MONDAY to

FRIDAY 9—10 a.m. HEALTH VISITORS available for  
consultation in the Health Centre.

Eye-testing Sessions are held on first, third and fourth  
Thursday in the month by Dr. L. Wittels.

Dental treatment is provided throughout the week at the  
County Dental Clinic in Westfield Avenue.

**(b) Old Goole.**

MONDAY and FRIDAY 10—12 : MINOR AILMENTS.  
(County Primary School).

THURSDAY 2—4 : CHILD WELFARE. ... Dr. M. J. Lowe.  
(St. Mary's Sunday School).

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE BOROUGH OF GOOLE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my twenty-fourth annual report on the Environmental and Food Hygiene section of the Public Health Department. The number and variety of complaints made to the Department by members of the public indicate that the various services are well known and, I trust, appreciated. The relatively few occasions on which it has been necessary to seek authority for the issue of statutory notices, the fewer occasions on which service of statutory notices has been finally necessary, the one occasion on which it has been necessary to carry out works in default, and the total absence of legal proceedings indicate that the relationships between the officers of the Department and the persons with whom they deal are friendly, each appreciating the others difficulties. That is not to say that everything is perfect and that every dwellinghouse in the town is in the state of repair it ought to be. Far from it. The time must come when systematic house-to-house inspections for disrepair will have to be resumed but that time is not yet, because the available jobbing building labour is fully extended with repairs and improvements, so that to serve sheaves of notices without the hope of getting the works done within anything like a reasonable time would be futile.

One pleasing trend which has been steadily growing over the last few years is the number of young people who are buying the pre-1919 type of houses, modernizing and reconditioning them, rather than waiting for years on the off-chance of becoming the tenant of a Council dwelling or until they can afford to buy a post-1919 house. The availability of improvement grants and advances under the Small Dwellings Acquisitions Act as well as the facilities given by buildings societies have greatly assisted this trend.

The public slaughterhouse continues to be well used, so that the post-mortem inspection of carcases and offals absorbs a great deal of Mr. Hibbert's time. The incidence of tuberculosis in bovines and pigs may be diminishing but this is more than offset by the additional time needed for examination for *cysticercus bovis*. Mr. Hibbert carries out all his duties with efficiency and zeal and meat inspection is no exception.

The Slaughter of Animals (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 require improvements to be carried out at the Slaughterhouse and these I have set out on pages 28 and 29.

**MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.**

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**

The only pail closets remaining in the town are two in North Street and one at Potter Grange Farm. The owners of the houses

in North Street have agreed to close them when they are vacated but both tenants have refused repeated offers of council tenancies. The pail closet at Potter Grange is too far from a sewer to be converted.

### **PET SHOPS.**

Four pet shops were on the register. Two operate in the public market only. One shop has gone out of business during the year, leaving only one shop and the two stalls in business.

### **FOOD SURRENDERED VOLUNTARILY BY TRADERS.**

Food traders make use of our knowledge to advise them as to the fitness or otherwise of doubtful articles of food, chiefly the tinned varieties. During the year 323 certificates were issued.

### **MILK.**

Only designated milks are now sold in the Borough—Pasteurised. Sterilised, Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised Tuberculin Tested. The following licences are in force.

- (a) Pasturised Licence—1 issued by the W.R.C.C.
- (b) Dealers Licence Sterilised — 43
- (c) Dealers Licence Pasteurised — 9
- (d) Dealers Licence Tuberculin Tested — 7
- (e) Supplementary Licence Sterilised — 4
- (f) Supplementary Licence Pasteurised — 4
- (g) Supplementary Licence Tuberculin Tested — 2

### **UNSHEETED LORRIES.**

Complaints of lorries loaded with powdered materials, going through the town unsheeted and causing the materials to blow about were referred to the police who dealt with them under road transport regulations.

### **CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.**

Only one certificate was applied for during the year. The applicant had been misled as to what constituted disrepair and the application was withdrawn.

### **MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.**

The land in Swinefleet Road known at Hunt's Corner is the venue for visiting fairs and circuses and from time to time van dwellers who are not in the categories exempted by Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936, make use of the site. Without being arbitrary every effort is made to discourage what could easily and quickly develop into an undesirable colony of van dwellers. Except in rare instances these itinerant van dwellers see our point of view and move off to licensed sites in other districts.

### **HOOK DRAIN.**

Now that the sewerage scheme for the village of Hook, in the Rural District but immediately adjoining the Borough, is in progress, it seems appropriate that I should again draw attention to the state of Hook Drain upon which I reported fully on page 24 of



the Annual Report for 1955. The condition of the drain is the same as in 1955 but if the drainage of the dwellings in Hook which is now discharging into Hook Drain or its tributaries, is diverted into the new sewerage system an improvement should be seen, but a perusal of my report for 1955 will show that any improvement in this direction is only a partial abatement of a serious nuisance.

#### **PASTURE ROAD SCHOOL.**

My optimism on page 30 of my report for 1958 has not been justified.

#### **OVERCROWDING.**

Without a survey or census the degree and extent to which overcrowding exists can only be a matter of conjecture. There is probably little of the gross overcrowding which existed pre-1936 but there are still many families without a house of their own, living as sub-tenants or lodgers, and at the end of the year there were 114 such families wanting a Council dwelling.

#### **OUTWORKERS.**

Only one outworker has been notified, a woman engaged in home knitting.

#### **HAIRDRESSERS.**

One new ladies saloon has been registered during the year.

### **TYPES OF VISITS, INSPECTIONS, SAMPLING ETC. (including primary and subsequent visits)**

Alleged nuisances	...	...	...	200
Dirty conditions	...	...	...	9
Bugs, fleas, beetles, and similar infestations	...	...	...	24
Overcrowding	...	...	...	4
Structural defects or disrepair	...	...	...	535
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	3
Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	...	...	25
Taking census for clearance area	...	...	...	93
Investigating infectious diseases	...	...	...	18
Investigating suspected food poisoning	...	...	...	12
Opening up drains	...	...	...	24
Smoke testing drains	...	...	...	23
Investigating applications for Improvement Grants	...	...	...	188
Verifying applications for council houses, also visits with regard to vacancies, lettings, transfers, exchanges, cleanliness, gardens, repair etc.	...	...	...	981
Public slaughterhouse	...	...	...	926
Meat shops and making-up rooms	...	...	...	74
Bakehouses	...	...	...	43
Grocery, provision and general dealers shops	...	...	...	132
Fried fish and chip shops	...	...	...	23
Hotel, cafe, snack-bar and school kitchens	...	...	...	42
Hotels, inns, clubs etc.	...	...	...	26
Public market	...	...	...	130
Hawkers' vehicles	...	...	...	11



Other food premises	...	...	...	...	46
Dairies	...	...	...	...	3
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	16
Ice cream retailers	...	...	...	...	74
Ice cream samples for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	35
Drinking water samples for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	12
Drinking water samples for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	2
Swimming bath water for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	10
Shops for the purposes of the Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	171
Shops for the purposes of health and comfort of employees	...	...	...	...	165
Factories where motive power is used	...	...	...	...	60
Factories where motive power is not used	...	...	...	...	41
Rat infestations	...	...	...	...	172
Mice infestations	...	...	...	...	17
Hairdressing saloons	...	...	...	...	12
Petroleum stores	...	...	...	...	20
Schools	...	...	...	...	2
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	18
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	42
Allotments	...	...	...	...	8
Pig styres and poultry houses	...	...	...	...	2
Pet shops	...	...	...	...	7
Refuse tips	...	...	...	...	39
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	1
Living vans	...	...	...	...	7
Rag and bone stores	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	18
Interviews with owners, agents, builders and tenants	...	...	...	...	133
Inspections where notices are in force	...	...	...	...	422
Inspections where works are in progress	...	...	...	...	29
Unclassified visits	...	...	...	...	226
					<hr/> 5357 <hr/>

#### COMPLAINTS RECEIVED, 1959:

General disrepair	...	...	...	...	51
Defective chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	1
"  roofs	...	...	...	...	9
"  fallpipes	...	...	...	...	3
"  windows	...	...	...	...	1
"  doors	...	...	...	...	2
"  walls	...	...	...	...	2
"  fence walls	...	...	...	...	1
"  fences or hedges	...	...	...	...	10
"  gates	...	...	...	...	2
"  yard gulleys	...	...	...	...	5
"  yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	4
Defective or choked drains	...	...	...	...	41
"  watercloset cisterns	...	...	...	...	30
"  "  flushpipes	...	...	...	...	1
"  "  basins	...	...	...	...	2
"  "  seats	...	...	...	...	1
"  wallplaster	...	...	...	...	1
"  floors	...	...	...	...	5
"  cooking ranges	...	...	...	...	5

„	fireplaces	...	...	...	2
„	sinks	...	...	...	3
„	sink wastepipes	...	...	...	1
„	taps	...	...	...	7
„	water servicepipes	...	...	...	18
„	dustbins	...	...	...	107
„	flues or smoke nuisances		...	...	3
„	electrical fittings	...	...	...	1
„	stop taps	...	...	...	2
„	street gully	...	...	...	1
„	inspection chamber covers		...	...	3
„	gas fires	...	...	...	1
„	sheds	...	...	...	1
Dirty conditions					11
Infestations—bugs					2
„	fleas	...	...	...	1
„	woodworm	...	...	...	3
„	beetles	...	...	...	9
„	ants	...	...	...	4
„	clover mite	...	...	...	1
„	bees	...	...	...	1
„	wasps	...	...	...	2
„	flies	...	...	...	1
„	rats	...	...	...	111
„	mice	...	...	...	17
Nuisances—dogs					3
„	rabbits	...	...	...	1
„	poultry	...	...	...	1
„	pigeons	...	...	...	2
„	overhanging trees	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of refuse					18
Dampness					10
Dry rot					2
Flooding					2
Smoke nuisances					7
Offensive smells					16
Overcrowding					3
Wilful damage					2
Noise					4
Unclassified complaints					9

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## HOW COMPLAINTS WERE DEALT WITH :

Notices or letters to persons responsible	...	287
Direct action or treatment within the department	...	147
Advice given	...	23
No action necessary	...	28
Complaint referred to other departments	...	87

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# **NUMBER AND TYPES OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH**

Type of Notices.	Outstanding 1.1.59	Served 1959	Total for 1959	Complied 1959	Outstanding 31.12.59
Informal Notices ...	77	287	364	284	80
Statutory Notices:—					
Public Health Act, 1936					
Section 39 ...	7	1	8	6	2
Section 45 ...	2	—	2	2	—
Section 75 ...	2	1	3	3	—
Section 93 ...	3	1	4	2	2
Housing Act, 1957					
Section 9 ...	9	8	17	8	9
W.R.C.C (G.P.) Act					
1951, Section 51 ...	—	7	7	7	—
Food and Drugs Act	—	9	9	9	—
Factories Act ...	—	4	4	4	—
	100	318	418	325	93

## **HOUSING DEFECTS REMEDIED FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.**

Chimney-pots renewed	...	...	...	1
Chimney-stack flashing renewed	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	9
Eaves gutters renewed, repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	7
Fallpipes renewed, repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	10
Windows renewed or repaired	...	...	...	12
External doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	3
Main walls—brickwork rebuilt	...	...	...	3
"    brickwork repointed	...	...	...	1
Fence or boundary walls rebuilt	...	...	...	7
"    "    "    repointed	...	...	...	1
Yard gates renewed or repaired	...	...	...	3
Gate posts renewed or repaired	...	...	...	1
Yard surfaces relaid	...	...	...	2
Drains relaid	...	...	...	1
"    repaired	...	...	...	6
"    cleansed	...	...	...	22

## **OUTBUILDINGS.**

Roofs reslated	...	...	...	1
"    repaired	...	...	...	7
Walls repaired	...	...	...	3
"    repointed	...	...	...	1
Doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	8

**WATERCLOSETS.**

Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	18
Flushpipes rejoined	...	...	...	6
Basins renewed	...	...	...	5
Seats renewed	...	...	...	3
Servicepipes repaired	...	...	...	5

**INTERNAL REPAIRS.**

Ceilings renewed or repaired	...	...	...	11
Walls replastered	...	...	...	9
Skirtingboards repaired	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired	...	...	...	3
Cooking ranges renewed or repaired	...	...	...	13
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	...	...	...	10
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	6
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	5
Sink wastepipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	6
Wash coppers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	3
Taps renewed or repaired	...	...	...	1
Servicepipes repaired	...	...	...	8
Handrails fixed or repaired	...	...	...	3
Balusters fixed or repaired	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	101
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	2
Unclassified defects	...	...	...	13

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**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT (FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS).**

Hot water provided	...	...	...	8
Washbasins provided	...	...	...	7
Nailbrushes provided	...	...	...	3
Towels provided	...	...	...	3
Sinks provided	...	...	...	5
New sink wastepipes provided	...	...	...	1
New drainingboards provided	...	...	...	2
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	1
Walls repaired	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired	...	...	...	4
Unclassified repairs	...	...	...	6
Conveniences reconstructed	...	...	...	2
Premises redecorated	...	...	...	13
Premises cleansed	...	...	...	2
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	3
First Aid Boxes provided	...	...	...	4
Notices displayed	...	...	...	7
Clothes lockers provided	...	...	...	4
Impervious work-tops provided	...	...	...	4
Lighting improved	...	...	...	2
Head covers provided	...	...	...	2
Ovens resited	...	...	...	2
Sinks resited	...	...	...	1



Vegetable racks provided	...	...	...	1
Linen baskets provided	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 92 <hr/>

**FACTORIES ACT.**

Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	3
Sanitary conveniences re-decorated		...	...	1
				<hr/> 4 <hr/>

**WATER SUPPLY**

The public water supply is drawn from the beds of sandstone at Pollington, eleven miles from Goole. It is of moderate hardness and even in its untreated state gives excellent bacteriological results but as an additional precaution it is chlorinated. The pumping plant is now fully automatic and the water tower in Goole with a capacity of 750,000 gallons acts as a reservoir and by its balancing action, distributes the pumping load evenly over the full day. During the year the water supply has been plentiful and pure, as will be seen from the reports given below. Every dwellinghouse in the town has a piped supply and with the exception of a few houses earmarked for demolition, every house in the town has an internal supply. Water is also supplied in bulk to parts of the Goole, the Osgoldercross and the Howden Rural Districts. Having regard to the difficulties experienced during the long dry summer in many parts of the country because of shortage of water we owe a debt of gratitude to the elected representatives and officers of the council who fought so long and so hard, against the most bitter opposition at the close of the last century, to obtain for the people of this town a plentiful supply of pure water which would be under the control of the local authority. They builded better than they knew. Twelve samples of water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and all were reported as excellent. Two samples were submitted for chemical analysis to the City of Hull Public Analyst and his reports are thus.

**Physical Examination**

	Sample taken 6.1.59	Sample taken 28.1.59
Colour in 2 feet column	colourless	colourless
Appearance	Clear, practically no suspended matter.	clear, practically no suspended matter.
Taste	normal	normal
Smell	none	none

**Parts per Million.**

Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N,	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N,	Nil	Nil
Nitrous Nitrogen as N,	Nil	Nil
Hardness, Total, as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	174	178
Permanganate figure		
(+ hrs 80°F.) as O,	0.205	0.122
Chlorides expressed as chlorine	22	22
Iron, as Fe	practically none	practically none
Lead, etc.	None	None

Judging from the above results, I am of the opinion that this water is fit for human consumption.

Yours faithfully,

D. J. T. BAGNALL,  
Public Analyst.

## **PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.**

Ten samples of water from the swimming pool were taken during June, July and September for submission for bacteriological examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

## **FOOD INSPECTION AND HYGIENE**

### **PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.**

The statistics for this year and the comparisons made with the figures for previous years given on page 28 show that the facilities at the slaughterhouse are still being extensively used by butchers within and without the Borough. The provisions of Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act 1958, and an Order and Direction made under that Act require the Council to Report during 1960 to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food regarding the facilities afforded at the Slaughterhouse, and in preparing the report to consult with all interested parties within and contiguous to the Borough, including neighbouring authorities. These parties have all been consulted and the report will be made within the prescribed period. The following works are required to make the premises comply with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Hygiene) Regulations:—

1. The penning in the sheep and pig lairages is both dilapidated and inadequate. It should be rebuilt and re-arranged so as to make it possible to pen animals in small lots and to keep fractious animals away from others.
2. The fodder racks in the cattle loose boxes are dilapidated and useless and should be replaced.
3. There are no fodder racks or feeding troughs in the pig and sheep lairages, neither are there any proper facilities for watering stock. These facilities should be provided.
4. The artificial lighting in the cattle loose boxes and the pig and sheep lairages is inadequate and should be improved.
5. A pig trap should be provided for securing pigs before stunning.
6. Washbasins or small deep sinks for handwashing purposes are required in both the slaughterhalls, the fat room and the meat inspector's office, with hot and cold running water over them.
7. A small sterilising tank with a steam jet should be provided for the sterilising of knives, wiping cloths and other equipment.
8. The pressure in the cold water services in some parts of the slaughterhouse premises is inadequate. This should be remedied and more draw-off points provided.
9. The opening portions of the windows in the cooling hall should be made fly-proof by means of close meshed galvanised wire screens.

10. The temporary wooden ramp at the side of the cattle stunning pen is not capable of being properly cleansed and should be replaced by concrete or steel.
11. A supply of hot water should be provided in the gut room for the washing of pigs stomachs.
12. The broken and defective windows should be reglazed and repaired so that they can be closed properly to prevent the entry of birds.

The Council has provided a sum of £375 in the 1959/60 estimates for part of this work and is to provide the extra money needed in the 1960/61 estimates. All persons regularly using the slaughterhouse were informed in writing in the early part of the year regarding those provisions in the Cruelty and Hygiene Regulations which they were required to observe.

**PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE**  
**ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED 1959**

	Steers	Heifers	Cows and Bulls	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Rams and Ewes	Pigs	Sows and Boars	Totals
January	... 109	54	—	4	215	2	570	23	977
February	... 115	43	2	6	196	1	504	17	884
March	... 140	49	1	9	174	2	537	12	924
April	... 128	30	—	6	130	—	547	9	850
May	... 116	27	1	—	134	1	408	5	692
June	... 122	49	1	2	306	—	414	12	906
July	... 88	48	—	—	313	2	359	9	819
August	... 113	50	1	3	443	—	380	7	996
September	... 116	41	1	—	461	—	475	12	1106
October	... 113	36	3	5	395	—	467	9	1027
November	... 125	59	—	3	363	1	565	9	1125
December	... 92	49	—	1	207	—	980	17	1146
Total	1375	535	10	39	3337	9	6006	141	11452
1958.	1469	628	19	25	2600	16	6380	178	11315
Net increase — 137									



## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	... 1910	10	39	3346	6147
Number inspected	... 1910	10	39	3346	6147
All diseases except tuber- culosis: Whole carcasses condemned	... —	1	—	2	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	... 332	2	—	16	144
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	... 17.3%	30.0%		0.54%	2.5%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	... 1	—	1	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	... 173	2	—	—	47
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	... 9.1%	20.0%	2.6%	—	0.76%
C. Bovis					
Full carcasses					
Part carcasses	... 1				

## CONDEMNED MEAT

### Tuberculosis:

Beasts:—1 full carcase, 1 forequarter, 93 heads and tongues, 84 lungs, 22 livers, 4 kidneys, 29 mesenteries, 30 intestines, 4 stomachs, 8 spleens, 4 diaphragms, 1 brisket.

Cows:— 2 heads and tongues, 2 lungs, 2 livers.

Calves:— 1 full carcase and offal.

Pigs:— 46 heads and tongues, 2 lungs, 1 liver, 1 mesentery, 1 intestines, 1 stomach.

### Other Conditions:

Full carcasses:—1 cow—dropsy, 1 pig—fever, 1 pig—moribund, 1 pig—carcinoma, 3 pigs—peritonitis, 2 pigs—erysipelas, 1 pig—multiple abscesses, 1 pig—jaundice, 1 sheep—moribund, 1 sheep—uraemia.

### Offal:

Beasts:—8 heads—actinomycosis, 4 tongues—actinomycosis, 11 lungs—cysts, 3 lungs—abscesses, 46 livers—flukes, 230 part livers—flukes, 22 livers—abscesses, 6 livers—cysts, 1 kidney—abscesses, 2 lungs—pleurisy, 1 head and tongue—cysticercus bovis, 6 lungs—pneumonia, 1 lungs—oedema, 3 hearts—pericarditis.

Cows:— 1 lungs—pleurisy.

Calves:— 12 lbs. veal—bruised.

Pigs:— 54 hearts—pericarditis, 43 lungs—pleurisy, 53 lungs—pneumonia, 4 plucks—inflammation, 4 livers—fatty degenera-  
tion, 2 legs—trachoma, 1 head—abscesses, 3 legs—arthritis,  
27 lbs. pork—fracture, 110 lbs. pork—bruising.



Sheep:- 9 lungs—parasites, 5 lungs—pneumonia, 2 kidneys—abscesses, 1 spleen—rupture, 1 liver—abscesses.

Animals found to be Diseased.	Beasts.	Calves.	Cows.	Pigs.	Sheep.
Tuberculosis	174	1	2	47	—
Other conditions	332	—	3	154	18

**GOOLE CATTLE MARKET**

Monthly Totals of animals which passed through the above Market during 1959.

Month.	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
January	266	348	505	4
February	353	254	556	5
March	496	327	680	7
April	508	211	526	5
May	464	192	405	—
June	472	384	443	—
July	267	566	274	—
August	305	669	375	—
September	201	594	300	—
October	196	499	438	2
November	251	569	575	5
December	163	247	551	—
Total	3942	4860	5628	28
1958	4456	4146	6525	22
Average pre-war year	2539	1733	2806	25

**PUBLIC MARKET.**

The outside meat and fish stalls, which have been a source of dissatisfaction to the Department for several years, have been rebuilt. The tables are constructed of deal covered by plastic faced hard-board and edged with alluminium strip. The display cases are of perspex, a framing of tubular steel and the top, back, sides, fascia and apron of green canvas lined with white plastic. I was asked to submit my observations on the new stalls and I did so thus—“So far as stalls in the open air and constructed of tubular steel and canvas sheeting ever can be entirely satisfactory, they are satisfactory, but I would be failing in my duty if I led you to think that I am satisfied that such stalls are the proper places for the sale of meat and fish. I have said previously that they are not proper places for that purpose and I still adhere to that opinion.”

**PUBLIC BATHS.**

Two stainless steel double sinks have been provided and each has a plentiful supply of hot and cold water. One has been placed in the refreshment room for the washing of crockery and utensils and the second has been provided in the main hall for the washing of glasses when there is a licensed bar at a function. This is an improvement on the previous unsatisfactory arrangements, but the facilities for handwashing for persons engaged in the handling of food are still most inadequate.

## ICE CREAM.

66 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream and 1 for the manufacture of ice cream. The bulk of the ice cream sold is manufactured by large firms whose products are subject to strict laboratory control and whose standard of hygiene is known to be high.

Of the 35 samples submitted during the year for bacteriological examination, 30 were Grade I, 4 were Grade III and 1 was Grade IV. Contact was immediately made with the producer of the Grade IV sample and also the Public Health Inspector for the district in which the ice cream was made, who gave the producer advice, which it is hoped will prevent a repetition of the unsatisfactory samples.

A severe warning was given to the owner of a mobile ice cream shop, which though equipped with proper washing facilities, was not carrying a supply of hot water.

The proprietor of a new ice cream stall on the Station approach, trading during the holiday period, has at the request of the Department, provided himself with suitable portable washing facilities.

The ice cream trade appeared to flourish during the long warm summer and a further 6 shops were registered for the sale of wrapped proprietary brands.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Two complaints of alleged foreign bodies in food were made to the Department. One case where it was alleged that a short length of string had been found in a chocolate sweet was referred to the County Weights and Measures Department. After enquiries it was decided that further action was unnecessary.

The other matter concerned a short length of wool or twine which was found in a full bottle of milk. A strict enquiry was instituted by the processors and bottlers when it was discovered that certain instructions to employees had not been fully obeyed. As a result, bottle cleansing processes have been improved and no further action has been necessary.

A complaint from a purchaser that oranges contained forbidden preservatives was referred to the County Weights and Measures Department. Upon investigation the complain proved to be unfounded.

A small quantity of meat which was unfit for human consumption was found in a butchers cold store but there were grave doubts as to the actual ownership of the meat, and the purpose for which it was intended. No action was taken beyond a warning.

Severe warnings and threats of prosecution were made in an instance of a dirty preparation room and an unregistered mobile food shop, and since then, both the persons concerned have abandoned the meat trade.

One new premises was registered for the manufacture of sausages.

Four cases of suspected food poisoning were notified but two were later rediagnosed.

Several schoolchildren were suspected to be suffering from food poisoning but enquiries showed that they were all suffering from nausea after tasting some rancid cocoa butter used as an exhibit in a lesson on the products of the cocoa bean.

## HOUSING

### Clearance of Unfit Dwellinghouses.

My opening remarks regarding this subject on page 27 of my report for 1958 have proved to be too optimistic, for at the close of 1959 the difficulties regarding a building site for the accommodation of families to be displaced by the proposed Old Goole Clearance Area were only beginning to be cleared up. Neither has there been any further progress with the proposed Central Ward Clearance Area. My detailed survey and report on the Old Goole Clearance Area was made in 1956 and submitted to the Council in September of that year. My detailed survey of the Central Ward was made during the early part of 1957 and my report submitted to the Council in September of that year. Had it not been for the war, both these areas would undoubtedly have been dealt with in the early 1940's, so that to describe the present delays as frustrating and disappointing is an obvious understatement. During the year 8 dwellings were demolished:— 1, 6, 8 and 10 Doyle Street; 16 and 18 Bridge Street; 1 and Blacksmiths Yard. A further six dwellings were closed:— 7 North Street; 21 Aire Street; 85 and 87 South Street; 25 Hook Road and 1 Bk. North Street. I submit an interim report of progress made with the post war slum clearance programme.

#### (a) Houses actually demolished.

Alexandra Street Compulsory Purchase Order	...	28
Stanley Street Compulsory Purchase Order	...	50
Wesley Square Compulsory Purchase Order	...	55
Don Street 93, 34/56, 62, 64,	...	15
Johnson's Buildings 1, 2, 4, 5, 6	...	5
South Street 62 64, 68, 70, 72, 74, Bk. 74, 76, Bk. 76, 88,	...	13
88a, 90, 92	...	2
Chapel Street 7 and 9	...	8
Doyle Street 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 6, 8, 10	...	2
Bridge Street 16 and 18	...	2
Blacksmiths Yard 1 and 2	...	2
		<hr/>
		180

#### (b) Houses vacated but not yet demolished.

Don Street 67, 77, 79, 81, 87, 89	...	6
Capstan Street 11	...	1
South Street 85 and 87	...	2
		<hr/>
		9

#### (c) Houses to be demolished but not yet vacated.

Don Street 63, 65, 69, 71, 73, 75, 83, 85, 91	...	9
Capstan Street 9 and 12	...	2
		<hr/>
		11

#### (d) Houses closed by agreement with owners.

Couper Street 59	...	1
North Street 7, 13, 15, 39, 45, 47	...	6
Swinefleet Road 65	...	1
Chapel Street 4, 5, 6, 8	...	4
Ouse Street 2, 10, 12 and cellar of 14	...	5



Dock Street 1/3 and 5	...	...	...	...	2
Bridge Street 19	...	...	...	...	1
Bennetts Cottage, Albert Street	...	...	...	...	1
Aire Street 9, 21, 23, 55a	...	...	...	...	4
Mariners Street Bk. 19	...	...	...	...	1
Hook Road 19, 25	...	...	...	...	2
East Parade 15 and 16	...	...	...	...	2
Fletcher Street 2	...	...	...	...	1
Cross Ouse Street 3	...	...	...	...	1
Bk. North Street 1	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 33

**(e) Houses to be closed by agreement with the owners when they are vacated.**

North Street 41, 43	...	...	...	...	2
South Street 95	...	...	...	...	1
Bride Street 7	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 4

In my March monthly report to the Health and Housing Committees I drew the attention of that Committee to my anxiety at the slow rate at which the Council's Five Year Slum Clearance Plan is progressing thus:—

“It is five years in April next since you instructed me to report and make recommendations for slum clearance plans, and this I did in September, 1954. You then approved of a programme of 408 houses to be cleared over a period of five years, but of these 300 are still occupied so that after more than four years we are only a quarterway toward our goal. But in the period which has elapsed other properties have so deteriorated as to merit being included in a further slum clearance plan, and this is an inevitable feature, as a certain amount of slum clearance will always be with us as properties age. In view of the slowness with which your plans for Old Goole are coming to fruition and the very real danger of losing this years allocation of houses, would it not be a wise precaution to have an alternative scheme in hand whereby provision could be made for dealing with some of the unfit houses on this side of the town ?

**Summary.**

Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	180
Houses vacated but not yet demolished	...	...	...	...	9
Houses to be demolished but not yet vacated	...	...	...	...	11
Houses closed by agreement with the owners	...	...	...	...	33
Houses to be closed by agreement with the owners when vacated	...	...	...	...	4
					<hr/> 237

The houses in the Five Year Slum Clearance Programme still remaining to be dealt with are those in the South Ward Clearance Area, The Central Ward Clearance Area, also houses in Belle Vue Terrace, Prospect Terrace, Axholme Street, Hook Road, Calder Street and Church Street.



**General Housing Disrepair.**

Except for those craftsmen who are in business on their own, labour for general repair work is still in short supply, as most men prefer the relative cleanliness of new work to the usually dirty conditions associated with repair work. With few exceptions however works of repair requested from owners are carried out within a reasonable period. It has not been found necessary to serve many statutory notices, and in only one instance has work been carried out in default. Complaints of disrepair made to the department are investigated promptly, usually on the same day and the necessary action taken at once. During the year 219 complaints of disrepair were investigated and 219 notices were issued requiring repairs. Shortage of technical staff and scarcity of building labour both preclude any attempt at routine house surveys for the present.

**Improvement Grants.**

During the year 86 applications were received for grants, 85 for discretionary grants and one for a standard grant. The works for which the standard grant was requested were the provision of a supply of hot water and a food store. The applicant was granted half of the reasonable cost of the works with a maximum grant of £85. Two of the applications for discretionary grants were for the conversion of two large houses into three flats each. In these instances the cost of the proposed works was £1,224 and £984 respectively and the grants made were £476 and £431. The conversion of large dwellings into self contained flats is a most welcome and desirable form of improvement and it is to be hoped that more owners will follow suit. Another application was received for the conversion of what had formerly been a dwellinghouse but had for many years been used for other purposes, back to its original use so that it could accommodate nuns who were to assist with teaching and parish work in Old Goole. The estimated cost of the work required was £1,202 and the maximum grant of £400 was made. The 82 applications were for the provision of bathrooms and ancillary works. Schemes were approved and grants made in 59 instances. One scheme was completed without the aid of a grant. Three applications were refused, one because the amenities for which the grant was sought were already adequate and in two instances because of the age, condition and uncertain future of the property. Consideration of one scheme was deferred pending modifications to it. In the remaining eighteen instances preliminary approval has been given but at the close of the year the final schemes and estimates have not yet been received. Your officers lose no opportunity of preaching the benefits to be derived from schemes of improvement and every assistance is given with owner's problems. My attempts to persuade the owners of the cottages in Mariners Street and the owners of Station Cottage to carry out schemes of improvement have so far proved unsuccessful which I regret as these houses are exceedingly well built and lend themselves admirably to schemes of improvement. Excluding slum clearance properties there still remain in the town some 1,800 houses without bathrooms so that the scope here is enormous.

**Summary.**

Total applications for grants	...	...	...	...	86
Schemes fully approved and grants made	...	...	...	...	63

Approval deferred pending modifications	...	...	1
Schemes pending final approval	...	...	18
Applications refused	...	...	3
Grants not taken up but scheme completed	...	...	1
Total cost of 62 approved schemes, excluding the single standard grant	...	...	£17,926
Total grants made for the 62 schemes	...	...	£7,962
Average cost of the 59 bathroom schemes, excluding the three large conversion schemes	...	...	£246
Average grant made to 59 applicants	...	...	£113
Average cost to each applicant	...	...	£133
Cost of the most expensive scheme	...	...	£556
Cost of the least expensive scheme	...	...	£127
Highest grant made	...	...	£242
Lowest grant made	...	...	£58

## REHOUSING.

As no new houses have been built by the Council during the year, rehousing has been governed by the number of houses vacated viz. 43, and of these only 8 were suitable for the accommodation of elderly persons. These were let to five elderly applicants who had not previously occupied a council dwelling and to three elderly persons transferred from council houses which could accommodate families. In all the 43 vacant dwellings were let thus:—

To applicants on the normal waiting list	...	...	31
To elderly applicants	...	...	5
To applicants with high medical priority	...	...	3
To families displaced from unfit houses	...	...	3
To key employee	...	...	1
			—
			43
			—

In pursuance of the policy of making the best use of every dwelling and giving a reasonable freedom of choice to the tenants the Housing Committee approved of 25 transfers to other dwellings, 32 exchanges between tenants of the Council and 7 exchanges between tenants of the Council and persons who are not the tenants of the Council, so that the total number of lettings during the year was 107. In addition to the houses needed for the rehousing of families to be displaced from unfit houses, there is still a serious shortage of dwellings for families who have no house of their own, and are living as sub-tenants or lodgers. At the close of the year there were 114 such applicants. There is also a serious shortage of small dwellings suitable for elderly persons, and single persons living alone, both able-bodied and infirm, and at the close of the year there were 122 applicants in these categories. The provision of dwellings suitable for elderly couples, elderly single persons and not-so-elderly persons living alone has a two-fold benefit:— it gives the rehoused person a dwelling suitable to his or her physical needs and financial resources, and it releases a dwelling suitable for a family. Whether that dwelling is owned by the Council or a private person is immaterial as long as it is being used to something more like its capacity as a dwelling. I would therefore urge the Council to press on with schemes for the provision of (a) more dwellings suitable for elderly persons—with two bedrooms where there is a



younger relative living at home, one bedroom where there is an elderly couple, a bed-sittingroom where an elderly person lives alone;(b) more dwellings suitable for the not-so-elderly or even young person who lives alone. The bed-sitters in Eastgate have proved to be very popular with this type of applicant. These two types of dwellings should not be grouped together but judiciously mixed with family dwellings so as to give a truly mixed community. I am certain and I base my certainty on past experience, that such a project, well designed and executed, would be very popular and of great assistance in the rehousing of families who at present are suffering all the inconveniences, frustrations and in some instances hardships, of sharing a dwelling.

## **RODENT CONTROL.**

One hundred and eleven complaints of rat infestation and 17 of mice infestation received attention during the year. As a result of these complaints together with routine surveys of Council property, allotments and open land the rodent operative paid 1,575 visits and revisits. The Public Health Inspectors paid 189 visits in connection with rodent control.

Maintenance treatment for rats in sewers was carried out during March and again during September/October. The results showed that there is but little evidence of rat infestation in the town's sewers.

## **AIRMYN WOOD REFUSE TIP.**

During the very severe weather in the early part of the year the tip became heavily infested with rats and in January extensive baiting was carried out and 40 dead rats were found. The long dry summer was also favourable to the rat population on the tip as there was a very high proportion of edible material being tipped and very little ash or other covering material. These conditions together with the early gathering in of the straw crops and the return of the rats from the fields to the tip made it necessary to have a full scale treatment of the tip. The results were highly satisfactory as more than 100 dead rats were picked up and because of the extensive cover provided by the thick vegetation this number could well be multiplied six or seven times. The oncoming winter and the gathering in of the root crops from the surrounding fields again saw a resurgence at the tip and a further full scale treatment was made in December. These larger efforts were all in addition to the routine regular treatment of minor infestations as they arise on the tip. The Hook Road Refuse Tip and the smaller refuse tips found wherever there are allotment gardens have all been kept under observation and treated as necessary. The most difficult problem of the year so far as rats are concerned has been an infestation at Bartholomew Hospital. In the early part of the year there were slight intermittent troubles with rats during the building of the new sanitary annexe but in July it was found that there was a considerable infestation in the sub-floor spaces and cellars. This was first of all treated as a surface infestation but as the results were not satisfactory it was decided to smoke-test as much of the drainage as it was possible to do without interrupting the daily work of the hospital. Several defective drains were found and from these rat burrows were traced to the sub-floor

spaces. These defects in the drains and several air-grates were repaired and other openings were rat-proofed. This was a long and difficult job involving Mr. Hibbert, myself, the Rodent Operator and the drain testing squad for long periods of time over many weeks. We had hoped that our work would result in the total elimination of rats in the hospital itself and for several months this proved to be so but in December further evidences of rat infestation were found and further investigations revealed that a disused drain was giving access to the sub-floor spaces. This has now been properly sealed off and again we hope that the complaint has been disposed of. The difficulties of this investigation were greatly increased by the fact that the drainage system did not by any means agree with the deposited plans, indicating that the builder had not always followed them and the various pipe systems appeared to be chaotic as extensions and alteration had been made from time to time. Several important lessons emerge from all this —(a) all deviations from deposited drainage plans should be accurately recorded for future use, (b) all pipe and cable systems should be carried in rat-proof ducts and an accurate plan kept of them, (c) sub-floor spaces should be avoided wherever possible and where they are unavoidable every care should be taken to make them as rat-proof as possible, (d) all discontinued drains, pipe and cable system should be carefully cut off, sealed and left rat-proof, (e) all holes cut in external walls at whatever level, at the first building or later, should be carefully sealed against entry by rats.

A treatment for rat infestation was also carried out at Pollington Waterworks.

#### **ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION — CLEAN AIR ACT 1956**

Further to my remarks on page 31 of my report for 1958 the Council has taken no further action for the purpose of reducing the amount of domestic smoke. The weather conditions prevailing during 1959 have demonstrated, as perhaps nothing else could do, the beneficial effects of clean air. In January, which was a very cold month with dense fogs and very light winds which caused the smoke to concentrate where it was produced, atmospheric pollution in Goole reached its recorded peak. The deposit of solids (soot, grit and gritty particles) was equal to 32 tons per square mile or 22½ lbs. per dwellinghouse, as recorded in Bartholomew Avenue. The recordings of dirt in the air at Belgravia were the highest ever made, on the worst day 74 milligrammes per 100 cubic millimetres. The amount of sulphur in the air as recorded at Bartholomew Avenue also reached a peak figure with 2.36 milligrammes per square centimetre per day. With the beginning of the fine, warm weather in April there was an immediate improvement in these figures with deposits down to 6.82 tons per square mile, dirt at Belgravia down from an average of 26 to an average of 11, and sulphur down to 1.51. As the warm fine weather continued and less coal was burned these results continued to improve until in August and September deposits were down to 3.38 tons and 2.43 tons respectively, dirt down to an average of 6 as against 26 in January, and sulphur down to 0.75 as against 2.36 in January.

To summarise:—

The long fine, warm summer caused less coal to be burnt with the result that (a) soot, grit and gritty particles were reduced from



32 tons per month to 2.43 tons (b) finer dirty particles in the air were reduced by more than 75% (c) sulphur in the air was reduced 60%.

So far as industrial smoke is concerned your officers have missed no opportunity of securing better conditions. A close watch is kept on all vessels using the docks and any infringements are reported to the Chief Inspector of the Hull and Goole Port Health Authority who communicates with the owners of the vessels concerned. The last of the coalburning ships of the Associated Humber Lines fleet has been scrapped and improvements have been made in other ships. The new boiler plant at St. John's Hospital is well in hand and should be functioning early in 1960. The coal burning boiler at the Public Baths has been converted to the burning of oil and the former nuisance from this chimney has been abated. Coal fired fried fish ranges are bad offenders in the production of black smoke, but the tendency is that when new ranges are installed to go over to gas or electricity for both cleanliness, efficiency and economy. It is my intention to report to you more fully at a later date on the nuisance caused by smoke from fried fish coal fired ranges. My immediate concern however and I hope you will make it yours is the problem of domestic smoke. Having regard to this report I would again urge the Council to initiate some action to make Goole a really 'clear air' town. I realise and have stated in previous reports on this subject that many difficulties will have to be faced and overcome, that the object cannot be achieved without cost, that long established habits and tradition will need to be modified and that the final target of a smokeless atmosphere will probably take two decades to reach, but the important thing is to make a start. Having regard to the shape of Goole and the most prevalent wind which is from the North West I am still of the opinion that the best place to begin with a smoke control area is in the North West part of the town, but I can see the point of those who argue for starting more near the centre of the town. If the Council feel this and wish to make a start in a less ambitious way I would suggest that they consider such an area. The whole of the Central Ward is not too large, because after slum clearance has taken place, there will remain only 300 houses, plus Eastgate (where the fireplaces are adapted for the burning of smokeless fuels) and any new dwellings provided by the Council. Even this however, may be more than the Council wish to tackle as a first venture. If this is so, a smaller but well defined area could be carved out of the Central Ward to include as much of the streets to be redeveloped as possible..

A complaint was made that noxious fumes were being emitted from a chemical works in the town. The advice of H.M. Alkali Inspectorate was obtained and the complaint found to be misconceived.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Recording Gauge on roof of Welfare Centre.

Readings for the year 1959

Month.	Rainfall in inches.	Deposited Solids in tons per sq. mile.
January	... 1.62	31.92
February	... 0.30	6.45
March	... 0.68	5.30
April	... 2.09	6.82
May	... 0.49	6.42
June	... 0.52	5.51
July	... 0.99	5.61
August	... 0.16	3.38
September	... 0.03	2.43
October	... 1.62	5.88
November	... 1.98	4.80
December	... 2.30	5.57
	12.78	89.99

## METEOROLOGY.

### RAINFALL AND SHADE TEMPERATURES RECORDED AT GOOLE IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

1959

Rain gauge :—Diameter of Funnel at Top :        5 inches.

Height above ground at Top :        1 foot.

Height of Ground above M.S.L. : 18 feet.

(Mr. T. H. Hunter, of the British Transport Commission (Docks) Goole, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars).

			No. of days Greatest Maximum Minimum Mean with .01" fall in Reading Reading Monthly or more 24 hours. during during Temp. recorded. month. month.			
Month.	Ins.	Days.	Ins.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
January	... 1.74	12	.29	47	21	33.2
February	... .25	4	.20	60	29	40.7
March	... .73	10	.15	57	35	46.3
April	... 2.40	15	.39	67	38	50.5
May	... .67	6	.32	74	40	57.0
June	... 1.08	12	.35	81	49	58.1
July	... 1.09	13	.32	84	50	66.0
August	... .33	5	.23	85	47	65.8
September	... .06	2	.05	78	46	60.0
October	... 1.74	13	.49	73	37	55.0
November	... 2.61	18	.47	59	27	43.7
December	... 2.59	24	.32	54	31	42.5

Total for year 15.29 ins.

Average rainfall for last 46 years 24.81 ins.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDER.      BARTHOLOMEW AVENUE, GOOLLE

RECORDS OF SOLIDS DEPOSITED IN TONS PER SQUARE MILES 1950 to 1959

Month	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
January	—	8.76	10.84	8.43	10.42	—	23.27	11.25	8.04	31.92
February	13.68	10.23	6.71	16.34	13.03	—	12.67	13.98	4.90	6.45
March	12.41	11.00	14.71	7.39	6.50	14.12	22.13	5.07	8.99	5.30
April	9.14	10.97	10.17	11.28	11.28	11.28	9.59	10.88	8.45	6.82
May	7.60	10.69	11.52	8.25	13.62	14.66	8.85	4.49	5.61	6.42
June	9.35	9.28	7.26	8.43	8.53	12.16	8.51	5.03	3.45	5.51
July	12.03	8.08	9.25	12.04	8.25	6.45	7.84	7.97	5.30	5.61
August	12.13	11.24	10.25	12.69	10.52	12.63	10.98	4.39	5.17	3.38
September	10.83	8.42	8.70	8.01	10.76	8.51	11.15	3.24	4.32	2.43
October	8.38	9.76	10.56	10.18	11.18	11.21	24.26	5.54	3.72	5.88
November	9.79	14.85	8.91	8.74	12.38	9.69	8.51	10.40	10.30	4.70
December	9.24	10.83	12.59	10.42	10.63	15.34	12.53	25.26	8.31	5.57
	114.58	124.0	121.46	122.20	127.10	116.0	160.0	107.0	76.56	89.99

\* 11 months.

\*\* 10 months

## SCHEDULE OF UNMADE STREETS

I have from time to time reported to the Council regarding the conditions of certain unmade streets and in October 1959 the Borough Surveyor prepared a schedule of them as follows:—

Street Name	Length Ft. ins.	Width Ft ins.	Area Sq. yds.
Hook Road West—			
Ainsty St. to Fommtayne St.	... 224 0	15 0	373
Queensway N.	... 458 0	12 0	611
Clifton Gardens E.	... 486 0	12 0	648
Clifton Gardens W.	... 1070 0	12 0	1427
Boothferry Road N.	... 290 0	12 6	403
Boothferry Road S.	... 45 0	10 0	50
Ouse Street	... 550 0	12 0	733
George Street	... 328 0	12 0	437
East Parade	... 120 0	12 0)	
	... 150 0	12 0)	360
Colonel's Walk S.	... 420 0	10 0	467
Phoenix Street N.	... 333 0	5 0)	
	... 134 0	3 6)	237
Richard Cooper Street N.	... 570 0	6 0	380
Fleeman's Buildings	... 230 0	3 6	90
Richard Cooper Street S.	... 525 0	3 6	204
Axholme Street S.	... 80 0	3 6	31
Marshfield Road S.	... 100 0	3 6	39
West Street N.	... 200 0	4 0	89
Queen's Avenue W.	... 195 0	5 0	108
St. Andrew's Terrace E.	... 150 0	4 0	67
St. Mark's Terrace S.	... 195 0	4 6	97
St. George's Terrace S.	... 111 0	5 0	62
Cleveland Street S.	... 90 0	5 0	50
Pasture Road W.	... 80 0	5 0)	
	... 200 0	5 0)	156
St. John's Terrace W.	... 225 0	5 0	125
Boothferry Road N.	... 115 0	5 0	64
Union Place	... 200 0	10 0	222
Pasture Road E.	... 450 0	4 0	200
Centenary Road S.	... 240 0	5 0	133
			<hr/> 7,863 <hr/>

The state of some of these streets, more especially back streets, in wet weather is deplorable and they should be paved, drained, channelled and taken over as soon as possible.



STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

There are 29 premises which are licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit. The maximum amount stored is 4,000 gallons, the minimum amount 250 gallons.

Stores licensed for 4,000 gallons	1
3,500 „	2
1,300 „	1
1,100 „	1
1,000 „	3
800 „	1
750 „	1
500 „	15
300 „	2
250 „	2
Total storage capacity	26,500 gallons
Total premises	29

Since 1957, before licenses are issued or renewed the premises are inspected by an officer of the West Riding Fire Service with whom I work in close contact. This system is of great benefit as all fire risks associated with the petrol stores come under the notice of the department best qualified to advise on them.





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